#### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

ERESTING NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC

reatened Trouble on the Isthmus of Panama.

vo Weeks Later from Chile and Peru.

e steamship Northern Light, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh ved yesterday morning, with 675 California passen, via Panama Railroad. The Northern Light left As all on the evening of the 21st ult., and has expe

the evening of the 17th, during the procession ves who reside within the city and the blacks wh ded. The military were called out, and were under all night. The United States Consul signalized the of-war in the barbor, and Commodore Long sent se rican residents, but their services were not required

they returned on board at daylight.
he United States sloop of-war Vandalia, arrived be Roanoke, Jamestown and Relief were at Aspinwal

te on the 22d. te steamship Washington, from New York for San cusco, had not arrived at Valparaiso to the lat of April,

REATENED SERIOUS RIOT AT PANAMA. OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.
PANAMA, April 21, 1859.

t at Panama—Serious Trouble Apprehended—Prepara one of the American Vessels of War to Protect Fo his place has again been the scene of a disgraceful riot, alting in bloodshed and loss of life.

a the 17th inst , Palm Sunday, while a religious proce

m (one of the ceremonies observed by the Roman selic church in Central and South America), was pass through our streets, a disturbance occurred on the

sly the cry was raised that the whites had att baffles description. The procession, composed of stes and blacks, which was about entering the church ple dispersed in all directions-men, women and chil-

rison, numbering about sixty, and the police, some Governor, and after restoring order in the city prowall, where it was understood the native blacks were and pistole; but when they got to within a hundred stain Navarro, who was in command of the troops, and hout making another attempt to advance. A brisk se eight hundred shots were fired, no one was kill er the first attack, but a great many are supposed to

re with the United States vessels of war in the harbor, scating that there was trouble in town; and in an indibly short time some twenty boats, filled with armed ded through mistake, while he was on shore ferring with the United States Consul. It appears at shortly after he left the boats, the Lieutenant in rning which Lieutenant Balch, acting under the advice the Consul, gave directions for the men to be sent back

e season for any emergency that might arise requiring

The blacks quietly dispersed on the morning of the 18th. about five o'clock, and the troops and police were withawn from the scene of the disturbance a short time

nt and alarm prevailed throughout the city, which was reased from time to time by reports that the negroes

led a meeting of the native and foreign residents of Pama for the adoption of measures to prevent a recur was principally attended by the native citizens of the aned from taking part in the proceedings, in view of e fact that it was a local or domestic quarrel of the na-

ie persons who are accused of having taken part in the t; and it is rumored that the Judge of the Supreme ort of the State, the assistant judge of the same cour d the Judge of the Criminal Court, who are suspected having counselied the blacks in their resistance of the b'ic authority, are also to be arrested. If an attempt is us than the last, may be expected; for all three of

immense influence with them.
I hardly think the authorities will attempt to arrest them,

ir commander, arrived at this port on the 17th inst. m Realejo. Officers and crew all well. Purser W. H. prris, of the Vandalia, who has obtained a short leave

g ship Merrimac, frigate Saranac, sloops St. Marys and indalia. A court of inquiry is now being held on board

ma, the larger part of the passengers per steamship tole Sam were sent over the road to Aspinwall on the

ace is now felt that the revolution will be put down in the North, and that order and tranquility will soon be restored thr ughout the republic. Colo Silva Chaves, who had command of the government forces that were defeated by the revolutionists under Dos be tried by court martial.

Straits of Magellan, a short time since, revolted after the vessel left Valparaiso, and obliged the Captain to change his course and take them to Callao, at which port they arrived on the 13th of March. Mr. G. W. Ryckman, Se cretary of the United States Legation at Santiago, is at present acting United States Consul at Valparaiso.

The English steamer Prince of Wales, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which salied from the port of Acund, Case, on the 17th of March, bound for Puerto Muest, has been lost. A thick fog which hid the coast, and a strong current prevailing at the time, caused her to strike upon a rock some eight miles from Acund. The accident could not be avoided, as the rock against which she struck was not down in any chart. The steamer went down in ten minutes after she struck. The parsengers and crow had barely time to save themselves

by taking to the boats.

Business is extremely dull in all parts of Chile, owing to the disturbed state of the country, the exportations latterly being confined to small lots of copper in bars and

revolutionists are in possession of the former, though the main force under Gallo is at Serena. A few days after the evacuation of Coquimbo by the government forces, under Chaves, Gallo sent some three hundred of his men there with several pieces of artillery he had captured on the 14th March, but soon after withdrew them to Serena where he and his followers are encamped, leaving a small detachment at the port.

sales had taken place during the last fortnight prior to the sailing of the steamer, except for domestic consumption, and there is no change to note in prices since the last

for several months, in the Northern Light. He sold his steam tog to the Chilean government for about seventyfive thousand dollars, after having realized large sums from it on account of liberal charters paid by govern-ment for the transportation of their troops from Valpa-raise to the Norsh.

ment for the transportation of their troops from Valpa-raiso to the North.

The brig Messenger Bird, 65 days from Rio Janeiro arrived at Valuaraiso on 27th March, being the only arrival of an American vessel since the 16th of that month. There had been no departures of American vessels since the salling of the last steamer.

The only news we have from this republic is, that a plot to revolutionize the country had been discovered at Arequipa, in time to be frustrated; General Echenique divulged the whole plan to the government.

secret session, the questions in dispute between that go-

conclusion.

As the steamer New Granada did not touch at Guayaquil, we have no later advices from the blockading squadron before that post. The presumption is that nothing
will be done until the final action of the Congress of Peru

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, April 20, 1859.

Arrival of a New Colonial Secretary—Retirement of Hon. Robert Kennedy on a Pension—A Comptroller for the Convict Establishment—Murder at Ireland Island, &c. ( steamer Delta, from Halifax, and was sworn in on the a pension of £852 per annum. Mr. Kennedy is said to be the last of the Patent Office holders under the government,

the last of the Patent Office holders under the government, whose privileges were extansive.

Commander Charles Prakland Newland, R. N., many appointed Comptroller of the convict establishment here, arrived on the 12th instant from England, and has entered on the duties of his office.

An inquisition was held at Ireland Island, on Saturday isst, before Charles C. Keane, Esq., Coroner, to inquire into the causes which led to the death of William Corcoran, a transported convict. It appeared that the deceased was at work in the same quarry with William Lockwood, also a transported convict. An insulting epithet, used by one of the parties, resulted in a fight, which very soon terminated in the death of Corcoran, a triang from some injury to the head. So brief was the dugation of the struggle, that some of the officers who were only a few yards distant from the scene failed to reach the spot in time to prevent it. The Coroner's jury returned a wordict of manishapter against Lockwood, and under a warrant from the Coroner he has been committed to the jail in this town, to stand his trial at the assizes in May.

from the Ceroner be has been committed to the jail in this town, to stand his trial at the assizes in May.

Arrest of an Extensive Forger and Higamist. [From the Detroit Free Press, April 14.]

A man named R. H. Monroe, a resident of Indiana, was yesterday brought to this city from the northern part of Wiscousin, where he was arrested, after a long and successful evasion of justice, on a warrant charging him with being the perpetrator of a series of extensive and most ingenious and successful orgeries, whereby he realized about \$12,000 in money, and swindled the bankers of most of the North western cities in a very complete and scientific manner. The plan of operations which he pursued was not a new one, but the way in which it was done and the success which attended it were quite remarkable. This was accomplished by purchasing genuine drafts on New York banks for various small sums, generally not exceeding ten or fifteen dollars, and by means of certain ackis, of which he was in posession, ergang the red ink endorsement and the words specifying the amount, and afterwards filing it up by an endorsement of his own and a sum of money, varying, is different cases, from \$100 to \$1,000. These altered drafts were then sold as New York acchange to Western banks and brokers. One of these drafts, while up for the sum of \$800, was sold to Little & Co., bankers, of East Saginaw, which, on being sent East by them, was found to have been altered, the original draft having been drawn by the Bank of Galena on the Market Bank, of New York, for the sum of \$31,180. On the receipt of intelligence by Mr. Little that the draft was a forgery, he immediately came to this city and placet the matter in the hands of officer Champ, with instructions to spare no pains nor expense in ferrotting it out. The suspicions of the officer pointed to a man living in Waupacca county. Wisconsin, under the name of \$8. M. Hoot, and he immediately started for that region, which is somewhere up wolf river, among the purches. On arriving a treat, conclud

puring the past fortnight four thousand American pasngers have crossed over the Panama Railroad at \$25
ch.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The English steamer New Granada, from Callao, arrived
Panama on the morning of 21st April, bringing two
seks later news from the West Coast. By this arrival
have advices from Valparaiso to 1st, Coquimbo 24, Calithat a strong force. Active p. "sparations are being made
at a strong force. Active p. "sparations are being made
to be described the compass on of all present, and added to
the truble of the prisoner, who was now theroughly
overcome.

He confesses his crime, and says he is willing to suffer
the punishment. He is not a practiced villain, but has
been inducted to the mysteries of the trade which he has
so successfully practiced within the last year and a has been easily induced to tell his story
unreservedly. He is broken down with the contemplation
of the fate that awa to him, and with the trouble that he
has brought upon innoent persons. The rain of the girl
whom he deceived weight heavily upon him. He has got
rid of all the money that he realized of from his operations,
which have not been confined in their scope, but have extended to Panama Railroad at Screen.
At Milwaukie, several bankers who had come from Aucurn, N. Y. Chi-ago and other places, neit the offiner and
his prisoner. No. were compared here, and a large
amount of fraudulent transactions rendered pian as his
handiwork the sum total of which does not fall short of
\$12,000

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1859.

This is the first'o May, and as it falls on Sunday this year, the annual moving ceremonies will take place to-morrow. Much of this periodical shifting has taken place during the last week. But it is expected that to morrow the moving will be equal to that of any former lat of May. We believe the raising of rents this year has someth perhaps as the landlords will exact in addition to present rents. In England house rent is generally paid every half year—lat of May and lat of November—but people there rarely move, unless when the poorer class are turned out for non-payment of rent.

there among the gayest festivals. It is of very ancient origin. The word May is by some derived from Maia, the mother of Mercury.

On this day the ancient Romans used to go in proc

to the grotto of Egeria. From time immemorial it has been observed in England as a rural festival, and is the theme of British poets.

heme of British poets.

The Maypole is up,
Now give me the cup,
I'll drink to the garlands around it;
But first unto those
Whose hands did compose
The glovy of lowers that crown'd it.
The "resy footed" goddess of spring, says an elequent

writer, ought to be painted "with a sweet countens clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns and blue bottles." Gathering wild flowers on the morning of the 1st of May is called "Maying," and the youth of both sexes issue forth in quest of them, when froic rules the hour. In the afternoon the flowers are strewn in front of the houses, and decorate the Maypoles erected for the occasion. Around these the peasantry dance, and the fairest of the girls is chosen "May Queen," and crowned with a choice garland. This menth is appropriately called "Merry May." Though the ship which bore the Pilgrims to these shores was called the "May flower," their descendants in New England do not appear to do honor to the day. Indeed, it would be hard for them to find flowers in the would be hard for them to find flowers in the fields at this season of the year. But the Puritans had religious objections to the festivity, and denounced it as a remnant of heathenism and of Popery. Hence the old song in which will be found these lines, in which there is

Besides they May poles hate with all their soul, I think, because a Cardinal was a Pole. During the Commonwealth in England, when the Puritans ruled the roast, the celebration of May, with other festivals, was abolished. But at the "Restoration" (when Charles II. ascended the throne) these games were restored. That the custom came down from the ancient Britons there can be no doubt. The British Apollo in 1708, in explanation of milk-maids dancing before their customers' doors with their pails decorated with flowers, remarks:—' It was a custom among the ancient Britons, before being converted to Christianity, to erect May-poles, adorned with flowers, in honor of the goddess Flora; and that custom in compliance with the town." Another old anciently the custom in England for all ranks of people to us that in his time, in the villages in the North of England, the juvenile part of both sexes were wont to rise a little after midnight on the morning of that day, and walk to some neighboring wood, accompanied with music and the blowing of horns, where they broke down branches from the trees and adorned of suprise, and made their doors and windows triumph in the flowery spoil. There is a yellow flower of rich hue, which makes its appearance at this season, and is called par excellence the May flower. Old Chaucer speaks of the custom of "Maying," and Shakspere has several allu

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the Fast, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green iap throws
The yellow cowalip and the pale primrose.
Hall, bounteous May! that dost inspire
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

It is on record that King Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine took part in the May day celebration, and that, with his courtiers, in the beginning of his reign, he rose on May day very early to fetch may or green boughs, and they went with their bows and arrows shooting to the wood. At a still earlier period the day was passed with martial shows, morrice dancing, reveiling and good cheer, and at night they lighted up their bonfires.

the first of May was anciently called in that country by the all the boys in a bamlet met on the moors and cut around such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindled a fire and cooked caten cakes and custards of pieces as there were persons, and daubed one piece with charcoal. The pieces were all thrown into a bonnet, and each one drew blindfold. The person who got the blackenfire." There is no doubt that originally a victim was thus devoted as a human sacrifice to propitiate Baal. In the "Survey of the South of Ireland" we read that "the sun was propitiated here by sacrifices of fire; one was on the first of May, for a blessing on seed sown. The first of May is called in the Irish language La Beal-tine, that is the day of Antiquity of the Irish Language," speaking of the first of through the fires, to preserve them from disorders the enster and Connaught, where the meanest cottager, worth a cow and a wisp of straw, practises the same on the first day of May, and with the same superstitious ideas."

# The Convention met on Saturday morning, the President,

Dr. Griscom, presiding.

General Wermone moved that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the press with the names of the gentlemen whe voted on Dr. Stevens' resolution in reference to the

whe voted on Dr. Stevens' resolution in reference to the non-contagious character of smallpox, which was carried, Gen. MATHER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Ruselved, That a committee be appointed by the President to inquire and report as to the organization and practical forking of the dispensaries in the cities of this and other Sades, as to their relation to municipal and domicillars beginn. Adopted.

and practical working of the dispensaries in the cities of this and other Sades, as to their relation to municipal and domiciliary hygiene. Adopted.

On menion of Mayor Lincoln, the Convention determined to hold their next annual session in the city of Boston, on the Thursday previous to the 17th of June. An Executive Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting.

Dr. Harms moved that a committee of three be appointed to report upon the causes of malaria that are properly subject to the control of State or municipal authorities. The resolution was adopted.

The unual voice of thanks was passed to the President, thee President Welmore and the Secretary, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties. A resolution was adopted unanimously, thanking the New York Common Council for the sumptuous entertainment given them on Sylday.

Hon. Frank Turmin responded to a vote of thanks tendered to the representatives of the press.

Br. Warson, of New York, in recording his vote on Dr. Stevens' resolution, said be would vote in the affirmative, with a quadication. He thought the word formittee was was not understood by the common people, and stated that it was the opinion of a few eminent medical men that yellow fever was communicable by persons. He consect the human system might communic ate formities, and therefore they should be careful in using the word. He, however, would vote in the affirmative on the general proposition. (Applause.)

After the reading of the minutes, Gen. Wentcore moved that the Convention adjourn sine dis, which was carried. Before the Convention separated the return g President, Dr. Gluscon, read an elequent address, dwalling upon the importance of the subjects that were brought before them, believing that the only method to secure the objects desired was the education of the people in sanitary matters.

matters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

At the conclusion of the Sanitary Convention the resolution of Dr. Stevens struck us as extraordinary; possibly it may embody some new views on the sunject of contagion of which the profession are not as yet du fast. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved. That inasmuch as the facts relating to the modes of communicating yellow fever in any of the Northern and Middle-Brain will make the conclusion that the public health will may have been exposed to the concess of yellow fever, provided that these persons are completely divested of all the This remning on the control of the change of yellow fever, protein in the control of the change of yellow fever, protein we of that discase.

iomities of that disease.

This reminds us very much of the Frenchman's novel method of killing a flex. "First you catch aim: teen you open his mouth, and then you push dis leads pill down his throat." The doctor will, we fear, be the only man who can teil when no finds the "fomilion."

Heligieus Intelligence.
OTT GRUNCHER.

The Rev. Sidsey A Corey will preach in the Eighteenth street Baptist church, one door west of Flith av. nue, this morning and evening.
The Rev. P. Molenamy, D. D., and other friends of the Bible, without nots, comment or other restriction, will point out its truth—as they are distinctly opposed to the errors of Romanism—and answer objection; in Spring street Ball, 185 garing street, this svening.

In the Stanton sweet Presbylerian church, corner of Forsyth street, the pastor, Rev. J. Sanderson, will deliver the sermon in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. Dr. McCartee, of this city, in the evening.

The usual divine service will be held in the Protestant Episcopal Mission church, Clinton Hall, Astor piace, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson, this morning and evening.

Divine service will be held, as usual, this morning and afternoon, and a prayer meeting in the evening, in the North Dutch churs, corner of Fulton and William streets. Public worship ill be held this morning in the New Jerusalem church twedenborgian), at Lyrique Hall, 765 Broadway. In the evening Rev. James E. Mills, of Brookyn, will preach from 14th Revelations, 13th verse: "Biessed are the and who die in the Lord."

The Rev. Same Beswick, of the New Jerusalem church, will preach this morning in Dodworth's Hall, 137 Moningue street, tawen Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

Rev. Morgan Dix, assistant minister of Trinity church, will preach this cyuning—the anniversary of the opening

will preach this evening—the anniversary of the opening of the church—in the Hemorial church. The First Independent Society, Rev. George F. Noyes,

easter, will hold divine worship at Hope chapel, Broadway, this morning and evening.

Elder D. J. Robinson, of Boster, Mass., will preach at

the Assembly Rooms, 207 Bowery. In the morning on "The practical purity of Christianity" In the afternoon on "The glorious hope of the Christian."

In the Church of the Puritans, Union square, the second izcourse by the Rev. Dr. Cheever on the "Divine au-

thority of the words of Jesus" will be preached this In the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, Rev. Moses Ballon, of

Philadelphia, Penn., will preach this morning and Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College, will preach at the Academy of Music this evening. THE ANNIVERSARIES.

in the second week of May:-SATURDAY, MAY 7.

American Baptist Free Mission Society, in Metrapolithall, Jersey City, at half past 10 A. M. To continue the

days.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

American Seamen's Friend Society, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Union Theological Seminary, in Mercer street church, at 7½ P. M.

New York Magdalen Society, at the Asylum, Eighty-eighth street, at 11 A. M.

Tumbay, May 10.

American Anti Slavery Society, at 10% A. M., at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, above Canal street. To continue two days.

American and Foreign Christian Union, at 10 ½ A. M., at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, on the corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue.

fale College.

Harlem and Yorkville Sunday Schools, at Harlem.

The assunal discourse before the Congregational Union the Broadway Tabernacie church in the Broadway Tabernacie church in the Broadway Tabernacie church in will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle church in the eveniog.

New York Institution for the Blind exhibition, at the Academy of Busic, at 4 P. M.

New York Colonization Society at the Reformed Dutch church, in Lafayette place, at 1½ P. M.

New York Sunday School Union general anniversary, at the Cooper Justitute, at 7½ P. M. The day anniversaries by the Sunday schooles, in various churches in different parts of the city, at 2½ P. M.

Five Pouts Mission, at the Academy of Music, at 7½ P.M.

American Tract Society, at the Academy of Music, at 7% P.M.

American Tract Society, at the Academy of Music,
Fourteenth street. Business meeting at 9 A. M. Public
meeting at 10 A. M.

American Home Missionary Society, at the Church of the
Puritane, Union square, at 7% P. M.

African Civilization Society, at the Church of the Puritane, at 3% P. M.

American Temierance Delay.

THURSDAY, May 12.

American Bible Society, Academy of Music, at 10 A. M.

Business meeting at 9 A. M., at the society's house, Astor Business meeting at 9 A. M., at the society's house, Astorplace.

American Tract Society of Boston, public meeting at the Church of the Puritans, at 10 A. M. Speeches by Dr. Kirk, Rev. E. W. Breecher and others.

Congregational collation, Otly Assembly Rooms, at 734 P. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention, in Mozart Hall, Broadway, at 734 P. M.

New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Exhibition at the Academy of Moslo at 4 P. M.

Five Points House of Industry, at the Academy of Music, at 734 P. M.

FRIDAY, May 13.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at the Academy of Mutic, at 10 A. M.
Young Men's Christian Union collation, at Dodworth's

Hall, evening.

INVITATIONS ACCEPTED.

Rev. Z. M. Humpbrey of Milwankie, it is understood, will accept the unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Ebicago, and will commence his labous on the recond Sabbath in May.

Henry J. Acker, of the last clause in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has accepted a call to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church inGreenport, Long Island.

Rev. Hiram Foote, for about twelve years pastor of the First Congregational chusch of Janesville (Wisconsin), has accepted a call from the Congregational church of Wauke-aha.

ana.

INSTALLATIONS.

The Rev. W. S. Smith, formerly of the Fourth street Presbyterian church, New York city, will be installed pastor of the First church in Guilford, Conn., on Tuesday, May 3. Sermon by Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn.

Falls, New York.

RISIGNATION.

Rev. Frederick Denison, of the Central Baptist church, Norwich, Conn., announced to his congregation on Sunday evening last that he hid tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the church, through the clerk of the society. DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Walter Bell ded at Cambridge, Ohio, on the 22d

uit. of consumption.

Rev. Michael Hees, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Syracuse, expired at his residence on Easter Sunday evening, aged about fifty-two years.

On the 18th ult. the corner stone of the new Lutheran church at Middletown, Md., was laid. Rev. Dr. Kurtz, of Baltimore, preached a sermon on the occasion.

of Baltimore, preached a sermon on the occasion.

The prospect of a speedy erection of a new Presbyterian church to replace the one recently destroyed by fire in Wilmington, N. C., is very flattering. A most eligible lot has been purchased, and steps will at once be taken to commence the building.

Wilmington, in the course of a year or so, will have five new churches within her limits: the Episcopal, not yet finished; the Presbyterian, Baptist, German Lutheran (Market street), and the Seaman's Bethei.

(Market street), and the Seaman's Bethel.

A new Congregational church, costing some \$27,000, was dedeated at Oswego, on the 13th ult. Rev. H. J. Ludlow, late of Ponghkeepsie, is pastor.

The corner stone of the new parish church of St. James, Glastenbury, Conn., was laid on the 25th ult., with appropriate services and an address by Bishop Williams, Fre cherch is to be built of stone from the Portland quarries. Twelve clergy men were present, besides the bishop.

The Rev. A. D. Williams, paster of the Freewill Baptist congregation of Minneapolis, Minneapola, is a practical printer.

congregation or printer. The Rev. Mr. Bird, superintendent of the Haytien Wesleyon stratons, reports the missions in a high state of prosperity. The schools connected with them are automorphishing a great good. The recent change in the Haytien government has been productive of good to Protestantism. For the dist time in several moutus service was held in the North Dutch church in Albany, on Sinday last. Dur-ing the interval the church has been entirely renewed in-side, and extensive alterations outwardly have been made. Some forty thousand dollars have been expended

in the improvements.

The General Convention of the Episcopal church of the United States will assemble at Richmond, Va., on the 5th of October next.

The seventh session of the Southern Baptist Convention will be beld at Richmond, Va., on the 6th inst.

Bishops Aimes, Simpson and Jaynes have called the Rev. J. I. G. McKown, of Union chapel, Cincionari, to the pastorate of Trinity clurch (Mcthodist Episcopal), New York, and he will accept, leaving the city in about

three weeks.

The last annual minutes of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church show the number of members in Trenton district, 7,632; in Barlington district, 7,657; in Fridgeton district, 8,551. Total, 2,2370; build instruct you of the property of

ceatin, and 1,907 probationers.

The following are the clergy connected with the Eolscopal church in Florida:—Rt. Rev. Prancia Hugur Butledge, D. D., Rev. J. Jackson Scott, D. D., Rev. W. Trobell Saunders, Rev. Alfred A. Miller, Rev. W. Faton Scot.

pes, Rev. Orgood E. Herrick Rev. Owe: P. Thacks 1, Rev. J. B. Calhoun, Rev. Samuel C. Kerr.

And the felfowing named churches compose it, viz:—
Thisty Church, R. Agenstine; Ohrist Church, Penessola;
St. Fanl's Church, Key West; St. John's Church, Talistassee; Frin ty Church, Aganchicola; St. John's Church, Jackeoville; St. Paul's Church, Quincy; Carist Church, Monitcello; St. Luke's Church, Marianna; St. John's Church, Warrington; Grace Church, Ocale; St. Mark's Church, Pliatks; St. Phillip's Church, Waukoeman; St. Peter's Church, Fernandina.

Peter's Church, Fernandina.

THE METHODIST CHURCH ON SLAVERY.
The Oneida Conference of the Methodist Church, at their recent meeting, passed the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That our abhorrance of slavery in all its phasee, and cur purposes to labor for its extermination, are undiminished.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of all our bishops, editors, preachers and teachers to oppose uncansingly and uncompromisingly the eccroachments of slavery, and to labor for its extirpation from the church.

Resolved, That the existence of slavery in the M. E. Church is a violation of human rights, the moral law, the spirit of the Gespel, and the constitution of the church.

Resolved, That slavery being contrary to the constitution of the church, the General Conference has a right and ought to exclude all slaveholders from the church by direct legislation, and that such legislation would not be expent facto.

ought to exclude all slaveholders from the chorch by direct legislation, and that such legislation would not be expect facto.

Resolved, That we now concur in the resolutions of the Choinnati Conference presented at this session.

Resolved, That, though convinced of their unconstitutionality of slaveholding, and believing it the right and duty of the General Conference to exclude all slaveholders from the church, yet, to unite all true anti-slavery men, and to avoid the charge of having defeated progressive action in reference to slavery, we concur with the action of the Providence Conference in changing the general rule on slavery, so that it will read, "Slaveholding, the buying or selling of men women or children, with the intention to enslave them"

Resolved, That we recommend for circulation in all our charges the following petition. [This is a petition to bishops and members of the General Conference to be held at Buffalo, May 1, 1860, to take such action upon the subject as shall specifically prohibit the future admission of slaveholders into the church, and shall require those already in, either to emancipate their slaves or retire from the church.]

### A Foreign Traveller's View of Black Repub-

DENTITY OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM AND FRENCH DENTITY OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM AND PRENCH SOCIALISM—EFFECT OF 1TS ATTACK ON PROPERTY—PUBLIC WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES—ITS STANDARD OF VALUE—HOW AFOLITIONISM REDUCES THAT STANDARD—ITS EFFECT ON PRODUCTION—THE AMERICAN DEFENCE AGAINST ENGLAND—WHAT IS THE NEGRO?—ENGLISH MINISTERS AND CONSULS TO BE REGARDED WITH CAUTION, ETC., ETC.

NEW YORK, March, 1859. The republican party should be considered, in its aboli-tion principles, as tending to produce the same bad effects upon society that communism and socialism would have produced in Europe, had not their utopian sentiment<sup>8</sup> been killed by a strong conservative feeling. The poor sometimes, in their despair hate those who possess wealth, as if their misfortunes were the fault of the rich. But as both public and private prosperity can only be a conse-quence of a respect for the right of property, the pre-dominance of any other principle in society would be a dissolving and destructive one.

slavery would prove that it is a ridiculous scheme, and that if carried out it would inflict a heavier loss upon every inhabitant of the community, including the black repub-licans themselves, who possessed any other property, or industrious occupation, than it would upon the owners of

which, at an average value of \$1,000, represent a capital of four thousand millions of dollars. Suppose that in abolish, ing slavery an indemnity were to be paid to the owners of fifteen hundred millions of dollars only, this could only be done by creating a public debt accruing interest, and seventy five millions of dollars; sinking fund, twenty

the government would pay interest at five per cent, seventy five millions of dollars; sinking fund, twenty years to run, at five cent, seventy-five millions of dollars—thus increasing the yearly taxes of the people one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Capital seeks investment in stocks in proportion to their security, and when such a resource as the foregoing debt is offered to the public, all other loans and investments must rate at the same, or a higher interest, in proportion to their safety. When such an addition of public sock as above contemplated, should take place in the market, the value of every hundred dollars in securities would be diminished—and that of money would be enhanced. If one hundred dollars of stock he purchased at ten per cent premium in a five per cent stock, the investment of \$110 pays an interest of only four and a half per cent; but if it be purchased for \$50, the interest on the investment would be six and a quarter per cent.

The public wealth of the Union is estimated at eleven thousand dive hundred millions. If the standard of interest abould be raised to 3½ per cent, by an increase of the public securities seeking investment, this amount of public wealth would decrease in value until it became equalised to a 5½ per cent stock, and would be worth only \$3,264,000,000, being a depreciation of \$3,226,000,000,000, or say \$9 1.7 per cent of the remaining capital. Every one poseessing houses, lands, stocks, chares, or property of any kind, or an industrial occupation, would lose 39 1.7 per cent of their capital, as the aggregate wealth of the country would be impoverished to that extent by this first effect of abelitionism.

The present taxes of the country are paid on a value of \$11,400,000,000. The subsequent ones, increased with the addition of \$180,000,000 a year, would have to be borne

country would be impoverished to that extent by this first effect of abelitonism.

The present taxes of the country are paid on a value of \$11,800,000,000. The subsequent ones, increased with the addition of \$169,000,000 a year, would have to be borne by a value 39 1-7 per cent less. The result would be that taxation would be three times heavier than it it is to day, at the same time that clothing, food and every commodity would become dearer.

This decline in the value of everything, when the standard of interest increases, is the natural effect that is left in every financial crisis. At such times the operation is to increase to the capitalist the choice of investment.

But suppose that of the \$1,500,000,000 of created debt only one fourth, or \$375,000,000, is taken by capitalists in the country, then that amount of capital is withdrawn from its proper channels of industry, and they would be abandoned to that extent, reducing again the amount of public wealth.

The emancipation of the slaves would reduce the production of cotton and other staples, and labor would become chanced; and England, buying at dearer rates, while the price of the staple would become enhanced; and England, buying at dearer rates, while the cost of these to the consumer would be still further increased by the higher duties necessary to meet the necessity of increased revenue.

But would the abolition schemes change the condition of the slaves, who represent to day the poorest and most unhappy class of the society they aim to ameliorate?

I do not know that by the fact of becoming free they would become rich, or even less poor and miserable. I can only conceive that those incapable of labor or not having the will to work, which is their inclination, would wander in the streets, disturbing the public tranquility, and would before long require an appropriation or a large public found to provide for them in exabilishments formed for that purpose. These appropriations would be another source of taxation, to be paid by every inhabitant, inclu

would this rational power be lost, but a portion of the four millions of enancipated negroes might be streed up by England, by the distribution of small sums of money among the most necessitous, to disturbing the public

by England, by the distribution of small sums of money among the most necessitous, to disturbing the public tranquility.

The aboutionists generally theorise on a subject they have not studied, and on individuals whom they conceive to differ from the whites only in color. They make a great mistake, and if they would examine the craniums of the races, they would soon find that they could readily distinguish that of the white from the black man. The head of the negro seems to be closed to intuitigence. The maje tool he requires in a hatchet; nothing is ever invested by him, and negroes generally have neither the know ledge nor the desire of their freedom. Tugy do not feel the springs of ambition, nor have they the sentiment of economy; and surely the last years of the lives of those who are free are passed in the greatest missery. Physiologically speaking, we can accord to the negro, at most, but two thirds of the white man, the other third belonguy rather to the orang outang or monkey.

The abolitionists have the right to collect capital among those who acquiesce in their ideas, and to buy negroes and make them free, giving them lands and wealth to cossess. But they have no right to attempt any attack on what is the property of others, and which should be respected the same as if it were represented in houses, lands, &c.

I think, therefore, first, that the abolition of slavery would not bring any benefit, to the abolitions, the country or the world; second, that the plans of the black republicans may favor their private interests, butthen that interest is to attack and destroy the Union; third, that as it well know that the black republicans took to England as their great leader and agustor, her ministers and consuls should be regarded with great exaction.

A FOREIGN TRAVELLER HERE.

AMERICAN PAPERS SHUT OUT OF CANADA.—The clause in the new Canadian postal bill which imposes postage upon papers which have heretofore been free, scarcely raises more indignation and complaint to an dose meeting logue, which prohibits, the introduction of the prohibits in author of plane, which prohibits the introduction.

## AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

No Hope of a Revolution—C u ten to Pill, busters Visiting Por —Highh unded Proceedings Towards Honourias—Frade and Health Reports, des.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE HAVANA, April 28, 1869.

Government Despites the Pilibuster Reports—Dangers of the Leaders Visiting Port for Incendiary Purposes— Holidays Ended for the Present—No Enciting News— Health Good, dc.

By the steamship Isabel, on the 22d, we received the stories about a revolution in Cuba. We have not yet been able to find it. The government are paying no attention to the reports—as, if they are Cubans who are said to be land. I should think it would be safer for the celebrated Cuban fillbuster leaders not to visit this port any more for the present, as the idea has obtained possession of the high est official mind that their visits on board United States steamships calling at this port on their voyages from and to New York and New Orleans are only for the purpose or dispensing incendiary and treasonable matter, and for personal interviews with those who may be disaffected—in which case there can be no legal protection of them in this port "under the flag of the United States." We have no right to introduce p ofters into the land, and sid in the violation of its sowereignty. Should these visits be repossed, an example will be made of the party, and is will be a dangerous experiment for any one not permitted by special authority to return to Cuba for the present.

We close the week of holidays to day, the last of the presence of the resurrection.

We have no news.

No excitement can be got up out of the reports which have been poured over the island, and there is no anxiety created "up stairs."

Business will not be resumed until the 27th.

Health good. I should think it would be safer for the ce

Commercial Difficulty with Honduras—A Spanish Brig Detained there for Port Charges, but Tuken Away by a War Steamer—No Chance for a Orocle Revolution— More Fires on Sugar Estates—Non-Arrival of the St.

Thomas Mail, &c.
The Captain General of this "ever faithful island" has set an example which it will be proper to follow, should an occasion again occur, and at which, whenever it is done, he could not have any just cause of complaint. It appears a little Spanish brig called the Franco, of 182 tons bura charge of a breach of the custom or municipal laws of that country. I am not aware whether the charge against the Franco was or was not well founded, but I do know at Omoa reached the ears of the Captain General he as office reached the ears of the Captain General het forthwith caused the Spanish war screw schooner Isabel Francisca to be despatched to Omoa to bring the France away, and to obtain proper indemnification for her detention; all of which was fully done. The Isabel Francisca returned to this port two or three evenings since, having the France in tow, and I learn from an officer of the Isabel Francisca that an indemnification of fifteen thousand dollars was demanded and instantly obtained, for twelve days detention of the brig France. Assuredly after setting such an example, our "chief authority" would have no cause of complaint in case of the repetition of anything similar to the Black Warrior affair, estodid a United States squadron be sent here to demand and obtain due and proper satisfaction.

An article published in your city on the 13th inst. was received here, per Isabel, from Charleston on 22d inst., add the statement contained in it about this island being in a "state of revolt," was, indeed, news to us who live here. That the creeles are dissatisfied with the yoke imposed upon them by Spain is very certain; but the many who suppress they can ever rise into a state of revolt, cannot possess any knowledge of "matters and things" as they at present exist in this island. Why a hundred men could not asseemble together without the police, or perhaps the military, being upon them, and how then can any plan for a rising or revolt be mistured?

There was a fire week before last upon the sugar estate Maria Ritu, near Sagua la Grande, which destroyed part of the cane fields and a considerable portion of the woods belonging to the estate.

Yesterday the atmosphere was quite cool and agreeable.

part of the cane neics and a considerable portion of the woods belonging to the estate.

Yesterday the atmosphere was quite cool and agreeable. There was no appearance at dusk list evening of the British Mail Company's steamer from St. Thomas with the mails from Europe. She is fully forty eight hours overdue.

Prendical Affray between Newspaper Propri-ceors.

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 20.]

A serious rencontre took place this morning in the law office of the Messrs. Cotton, situate on Exchange alley, op-posite the Pest Office, up stairs, between John M. Verson and Captain J. S. Bossiere, proprietors of the Louisiana Courses.

and Captain J. S. Bossiere, proprietors of the Louisidand Courier.

It appears, from what we can learn, that there had been some misunderstanding between the parties, and that there had been so much disagreement that Mr. Vernom had made known his intention to go into court in order to liquidate the concern. This morning, early, Mr. Vernom went to the office of Mesers. Cotton, and was seated at one of the deeks, with his memoranda, for the purpose of drawing up a detailed statement for his lawyers (who were acting also for Captain Bossiere), when that gontleman came up the stairs and took a seat next to Mr. E. B. Cotton, on the opposite side of the room from Mr. Vernon.

He stated to Mr. Cotton that he objected to being seed in this parish, and wanted the action brought in St. Tamany, where he resided, at the same time applying, so Mr. Cotton informs us, rather abusive language to Mr. Vernon, who seemed, however, to take no notice of it, and contin-

ny, where he resided, at the same time applying, so Mr. Cotton informs us, rather abusive language to Mr. Vernou, who seemed, however, to take no notice of it, and continued his writing.

After continuing to talk in that manuer for a few moments, Capt. Bossiere rose from his chair and said to Mr. Vernon that he would like to see hum a moment in the passage. Mr. Vernon got up and followed him to the passage, as few feet from the door of the office, where Mr. E. B. Cotton states that, from where he sat, he heard the lie given on both sides, and other abusive epithets, until finally he heard Capt. Bossiere exclaim, "B—— nyou, Fil shoot yeu." Vernon then inexantly backed into the office and drew his pistol, and Mr. Cotton sprang towards Bossiere and placed his hand on his breast to prevent him from firing, though he had not drawn any weapon.

Suddenly, however, Capt. Bossiere drew his revolver and fired at Vernon, when Mr. Cotton sprang out of the way. Vernon thereupon returned Bossiere's fire, and continued firing until he had fred fire shous, four of which took effect upon the person of Cast. Bossiere, whose pistol clogged in some manner.

They then clinched and were stringgling desperately, when Jadge Cotton and one other gentlemns succeeded in separating them. Capt. Bossiere soon rushed up stairs with a pissol, but was prevented from using it.

Capt. Bossiere was taken to the Charity Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that he was wounded dangerously in the breast just below the sternum, the other balls, one of which entered and came out of his face, and the other two through the left hand, having caused but trifling, though painful womens.

Br. Foster, the physicana at the bossital, was unable to state the exact direction the ball in the breast has body through the integuments. Mr. Vernon was arrested by special officer Farrell, and taken to the Second district station house.

The Career of an Editor.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 15.]

The Bonham (Texas) Independent of the 2d inst., comes to us in mourning for the death of its editor and proprietor, Mr. John Mitton Crane, who, on the 36th u.t., was shot down in the street by Mathew Saddler. Crane had, a short time before, struck Saddler with a walking cane. Saddler discharged one barrel of a double barrelled gun at him at a short distance; Crane received at least twelve buckshot in his woot, and fell crying "Marden." Saddler ran to the each door of the house, where he was ensconed, ordered a negre to saddle a horse instantly, but, without waiting, sprang on the horse and disappeared as full speed. Nothing has since been heard of him.

Crane was taken nome and his wounds pronounced mortal. He lingared in great agony for four hours. He retained his senses to the last. He distracted wife hung around his bed southing and comforting him in his great rial. His two children, one am infant of only four months, and the other some two years old, were, unconscious of the deep tragedy pushing before their eyes, coong and playing about his pillow. Occasionally the mother would raise them up to kiss their dying father, who, to the very last, seemed only concerned about their future welfare.

Crane was a native of Frankfort, Ky., where he was norn in May, 1844. Before he was eleven years of age.

Crane was a native of Frankfort, Ky., where he was born in May, 1874. Before he was eleven years of age, baving heard of the revolutionary streggie in Texas, he ran away from home to joi the texas, and arrived at Galveston just after the battle of Sas Jacinto. He was accidentally petoned, found sick by a friend of the family, and taken home. He had in the meantime lost father and mother.

Of his own accord, he entered a printing office and worked hard—learning his traite by day, and studying by night by the feeble light of bits of candles that he picked up about the office. When the Criticaden expedition to Cubn was organized, Crane was one of its most active friends, and cavassed several of the Southern States to raise means for it. After the failure of the expedition, he returned to the printing business, and established a caper called the Democraf at Bouville, Mo In a couple of years he sold out; removed to Tennessen; started another paper; again sold out; removed to Texas; started a paper at Golind; again sold out; purchased the hotel at Indianola; married a niece of Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolins; got tired of hotel keeping; removed to Bonhan; started the Independent; and was doing well, when his career was sady and bloodily ended.

sadly and bloodily endeu.

The Canals.—The Rochester Daily Union of the 20th instant says the levels below Macedon are full, and those between this city are mearly full. This lays is about two feet below full here. It is thought that to morrow the Eric canal will be in order throughout. Light, boats continue to pass West. There is a loaded boat just east of this city this afternoon, coming West, but where the came from we do not know. The first boat from Buffalo arrived this noon, bound fast for coal. She came down light. The Syracuse Standard of the fold says the cannel boat Daniel Scott arrived in this city this morning from New York, with a cargo of merchanding. Navigation is uninterrupted on the canal cast.